9
R-97

(General Serial No. 39)

OFFICE OF THE
10094
21 JAN 92
686.
SECRETARY OF STATE

1891/92

From The 1st Asst to the Resident in Mysore

(1)

Section Gen
No. 2 / 1 / To
Serial No 1
1175-91
446

Dated 21 January 1892

Despatched

Received

Enclosures No.

General No. 109
No. 261.

Communicating remarks and instructions of the Govt of India in regard to the returns of minerals & gems produced in India and appending forms in which these returns are to be rendered.

No. 189
461·8

FROM

First.
THE ASSISTANT TO THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

TO

The Dewan of Mysore.

Dated Bangalore, 21st January 1892

SIR,

In continuation of my letter No. 1372-461-8 dated 5th May 1891, I am directed to communicate the following remarks and instructions of the Government of India in regard to the return of minerals and gems produced in India.

2. After consulting several local Governments and administrations, the Government decided that the return of

II. A statement giving general information about other minerals.

3. The forms in which these returns are to be rendered are appended. I am to request that statement No. I may be adopted with effect from the year 1892. It should be prepared for the calendar year, and should be submitted annually on the 1st April following.

4. A draft of Statement No. II is forwarded for criticism and remarks. It should be returned with such amplifications and amendments relating to the State of Kenya as may suggest themselves. Any information or statistics available regarding quantity or value of production, number of mines &c., should be inserted.

Both statements will be [illegible]

to the four minerals scheduled in Statement I. which cannot suitably be brought into the statistical columns, may be inserted in the column of remarks.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Lucius Isaacson

First Astt to the Resident.

K.

Section
File No.
Serial No.

No. 11759 Dt. 24 January 1892
446 26

~~Tea~~ minerals & gems,
I am directed to state
that the forms and
Draft statement alluded to
in paragraphs 3 & 4
thereof have not yet
been received, and to
request the favor of
their transmission

I have &

Mus
24/1/92
Secy

(General Serial No. 30).

189/

From

To The 1st Asst to the Resident in Mysore

Dated 7th January 1892

Despatched 26th do

Received

Enclosures No.

General No. 11759
No. 446

Requesting transmission of forms and draft statements in re. returns of Minerals and Gems required for the Govt of India.

forms re loans 9/R-97

(General Serial No. 30.)

OFFICE OF THE
10519
1 FEB. 92
715
DEWAN OF MYSORE

189

From

Section Asst Resident

File No 27-91

Serial No 3

To

3

Dated

Despatched 29th Jany 92

Received 29/1.

Enclosures No. 2

General No. 283

Cir. No. 461.8

Forwarding the forms and statement in which the information regarding minerals and gems produced in Mysore is required to be furnished.

H.D. Accl. with refees.

Forward copy to Dy. Commrs. for information and guidance.

MSR
29/1/92

Recd
2/2/92

Drafts sent
HD
4/3/92

Receipt of drafts acknowledged

A3
2-2-92

No. 283 for 92
461·8

FROM

THE FIRST ASSISTANT TO THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

To

The Dewan of Mysore

Dated Bangalore, 29th January 1892.

SIR,

(2) With reference to your letter No. 11759/446 dated the 24th January 1892, I am directed to forward herewith the forms and Statement in which the information regarding minerals and gems produced in Mysore is required to be furnished to the Government of India.

with a spare copy.

I have the honour to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant

Henry Waite
for 1st Assistant Resident

STATEMENT No. I.

Showing the production of minerals for which reliable statistics are available.

District.	Salt.		Coal.		Iron ores.		Petroleum.		Grand Total. (Value.)	Remarks.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Tons.	R	Tons.	R	Tons.	R	Gallons.	R	R	
Provincial Total										

STATEMENT No. II.

Showing distribution of minerals for which reliable statistics are not available.

Gold.

The localities in which gold is to be found in India are the following :—

(1) *Madras.*—Travancore, Madura, Salem, Malabar, Wynaad, and Bellary.
(2) *Mysore.*
(3) *Hyderabad.*
(4) *Bengal.*—Orissa, Midnapur, Bankura, and Champarun districts, Chutia Nagpur, Manbhoom, Singbhoom, Udaipur, and Darjeeling.
(5) *Central Provinces.*—Chhattisgarh, Nagpur, Jubbulpore division, and Upper Godavari district.
(6) *Central India.*—Ajmere-Merwara district.
(7) *Bombay.*—Dharwar, Belgaum, and Kaladgi districts, and Kattiawar.
(8) *Punjab.*—Bannu, Peshawar, Hazara, Rawal Pindi, Jhelum, Kangra, Umballa, and Gurgaon districts.
(9) *North-Western Provinces.*—Garhwal and Moradabad districts.

Record also exists of gold in Assam and Burma.

The production is nowhere considerable except in Mysore and the Wynaad where mining operations have been started under European management.

Speculative enterprises have recently been started in parts of Chutia Nagpur and Pengal. None of these, however, have gone further than the prospecting stage. The native method of obtaining gold is almost universally the washing of auriferous sands from the beds of rivers. There are certain remains of ancient mine workings in Mysore, and in the Raichur-Doab, Hyderabad: quartz also seems to have been crushed for gold in Singbhoom (Bengal) and the Jashpur State.

The estimated production in 1890 was—

	Quantity. Oz.	Value. ₹
Madras	1,694	26,516
Mysore	106,921	67,73,738
Punjab	447	22,612
Kashmir	101	4,281
Hyderabad	57	216
Burma	32	1,800
Bengal	1	100

Gem Stones.

Amber.

The only locality in India where amber is known, with certainty, to occur is the Hukung valley, in Upper Burma, where it is found, in some quantity, associated with lignite.

Beryl.

Chief localities in the Coimbatore district and the Punjab Himalaya also scattered over Rajputana. No industry at present.

Diamond.

Diamonds are known to occur over four areas :—

(1) The Kistna valley side of the Deccan.

(2) The Madras Presidency, in the districts of Anantapur, Cuddapah, Kurnool, and near Ellore.

(3) Chutia Nagpur and the Central Provinces.

(4) Bundelkhand.

Diamonds are obtained to a small amount by working or mining in these areas; but the industry has declined and is unimportant, contractors often losing heavily and the labourers earning a precarious living.

From (1), the outturn for the two years 1888 and 1889 is recorded as 93 carats valued at ₹108. Later operations have, however, increased this considerably. No statistics are obtainable from (2), but a remunerative supply is supposed to be yielded by the Ramaicottah and Banaganapully washings.

Regarding (3), the Chutia Nagpur diamonds are untraceable, and are probably fabulous. The Central Provinces diamond locality is in the neighbourhood of Hirakhoond, but statistics of any production are unobtainable. A lease has been recently granted to a syndicate of capitalists to search for diamonds in or near the Mahanadi above the town of Sambalpur.

In (4), the value of the diamonds still extracted from the Panna mines is estimated at £12,000 per annum.

Garnet.

Common in various parts of India. A few carbuncles are produced at Condapili in the Madras Presidency. Industry in Rajputana, Sarwar mines, Karkoria quarries; revenue of former, some 25 years ago, ₹50,000 per annum.

Jade and Jadeite.

A stone, known in commerce as jade, is extensively worked in the Mogoung district of Upper Burma. Exports from Burma (1888-89) were 4,898 cwt.; value ₹6,54,040.

Quartz.

Includes rock-crystal, amethyst, carnelian, jasper, onyx, &c.

Small industry at Trichinopoly in rock-crystal of different colours, 'Vellum stone.' The most important industry in quartz stones, such as Carnelian, &c., is developed in the Bombay Presidency; as at Cambay, the stones being brought from Rajkot and Rajpipla. Broach is also another centre for this industry. Smaller centres of lapidary work are Jubbulpore and Banda. Agates, onyxes, &c., are found in the beds of the Narbada, Bhima, Godavari, and Kistna rivers.

Ruby, Sapphire, and Spinel.

The ruby mines of Upper Burma are scattered over an area of some 25 or 30 square miles: Mogouk is the mining centre, while others are at Kyatpyen and Kathe. Similar gems are also found at Sagyin, 16 miles north of Mandalay. The gems are rubies, spinels, and some sapphires. Revenue, under the old native Government, reported at from £12,500 to £15,000 a year. In India itself, traces of rubies are reported from the Salem district.

STATEMENT No. II.

Showing distribution of minerals for which reliable statistics are not available—continued.

MISCELLANEOUS MINERALS.

Alum.	Antimony ores.	Asbestos.	Copper ores.	Corundum.	Gypsum.	Lead ores.
Alum shales occur in several parts of India; but are more particularly worked and treated at Madh in Kachh, at Kalabagh and Kutki in the Punjab, and in Behar. In 1867, the yearly outturn of Kachh alum was estimated at 294 tons, but after that time, it fell off. About 1,200 maunds of alum are made annually at Kalabagh, and 10,000 maunds at Kutki.	Good lodes of stibnite occur at Shigri in Lahoul (North-Western Himalaya): also in Tenasserim. Industry poor.	No industry: this mineral has been found in parts of the Madras Presidency; in Chutia Nagpur; in Afghanistan; in the Punjab; and in Garhwal. Only lately a very promising sample is reported from Western Malwa, Central India.	These ores are widely distributed. Old workings evidencing large extraction are very common, but the industry has long been dormant and has only been revived to any important extent at Baraganda in Singbhoom and Dalbhoom, Bengal, where a company is working the ores. In 1888, 218 tons of refined copper were turned out. The strongest indications of copper ores in the Madras Presidency are in the northern part of the Nellore district; poorer shows occur in the Kurnool district. In Rajputana, ores are found in several of the independent States; and in the British district of Ajmere, mining was practised on a large scale, but is now almost extinct. Unsuccessful attempts hitherto have also been made to work the ores of Kumaun, Garhwal, the Western Duars, and in the Darjeeling district.	Or emery stone; very freely distributed among the crystalline rocks of Southern India; as in the Travancore State, the Mysore State, Hyderabad, and the districts of Coimbatore, Salem, Bellary, North Arcot, Kistna, and Godavari. An immense deposit of corundum exists near Pipra and Kadopani in South Rewa.	Not much utilized: occurs, for Madras, in the districts of Trichinopoly, Chingleput, Nellore. In Bombay, large deposits occur in Kachh and in the Kirthar range of Sindh: for Rajputana and Central India, a big seam occurs about 7 miles north-north-west of Nagor, in Jodhpur; and it is found also at Dakoria and Bhadana. For the Punjab, large deposits occur in the districts of Bannu and Kohat, and in the Salt Range. In Dehra Dun, and in the Kumaun and Garhwal districts of the North-Western Provinces, this mineral is worked to some extent.	Lead mining is at present practically in a dormant condition: extensive old workings occur at Buswapur in the Cuddapah district and at Guzalpali in the Kurnool district of Madras. Deposits of galena occur in the Bhagulpore district and have been more or less worked at various times: while others show at Dhadka in Manbhoom. In the Central Provinces, lead ores have been found in the Sumbalpur and Raipur districts. Galena occurs and has been mined in Ajmere, Alwar, and Udaipur. Lead mines and works were started many years ago near Subathu in the Simla district, and mines have for long been worked by natives in Sirmur.

STATEMENT No. II.

Showing distribution of minerals for which reliable statistics are not available—continued.

MISCELLANEOUS MINERALS—*contd.*

Magnesia minerals.	Manganese ores.	Mica.	Plumbago.	Soap stone.	Tin ores.
The very extensive occurrence of Magnesite in the neighbourhood of Salem, Madras Presidency, as yet undeveloped, is alone noteworthy: veins of the same mineral are met with in Arakan and Munipur: also traces near Mussoori.	Occur in the Bellary, Cuddapah, and Vizagapatam districts of Madras, and between Bagalkot and Kaladgi, in the Bombay Presidency. The most famous and likely locality for development is Gosalpur in the Jubbulpore district.	The talc of commerce, though mica and talc are different minerals; the first being elastic and cleavable into sheets, while the latter is flexible and seldom in sheets or scales. The main region of mica production is in Hazaribagh: in 1863 it is stated that 10,000 mds. were exported, value R30,000: while there were nine mica mines at Kuderma in 1813, yielding an annual rent of R113-10. Fair mica is also obtained from the Chatterbaj hills and Jaipur in Rajputana. Moderately sized plates are reported from Mysore, Nellore, and Wynaad, in Madras.	The localities where plumbago has perhaps been found most abundantly in India are in the Madras Presidency, especially in Travancore, where the mineral is of better quality than elsewhere, although still inferior to that worked in Ceylon. Poorer graphite occurs in the Godavari and Vizagapatam districts.	Or steatite; or even massive talc. Potstone is the common coarse variety. The finer form of rock, for which there is a demand in England, is not so commonly distributed: the best occurs near Betumcherla in the Kurnool district, Madras. Following this, come other Madras localities in the Anantapur, Bellary, Coimbatore, North Arcot, Salem, and South Kanara districts. For the Central Provinces, the Marble Rocks in the Jubbulpore district, and Kanheri in the Bhandara district, give capital stone. The next best places are in the Jaipur State of Rajputana. In Burma, there are mines in the Kyaukpyu and Minbu districts; the latter yielding revenue.	These are only known as yet to occur in any very promising quantity in Tenasserim.

9
R.97

(4)

14711-B
cir 220

dt 17th March 1892

Official Memorandum

Section 5 (1) c
File No 27-91
Serial No 4

Forwarding for information and guidance copies of letter No 189 (1) dated 21st ult 461.8 received from the Assistant to the Resident in Mysore and of its enclosures, viz. ~~Memorandum~~ forms I & II relating to the Statistics of Minerals & gems, the Dy: Commrs are requested to adopt these forms with effect from the current calendar year 1892. Statement No I should exhibit particulars of minerals for which accurate statistics

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, (Revenue),—dated 17th March 1892.

READ THE FOLLOWING :—

From the 1st Assistant to the Resident in Mysore, To the Dewan of Mysore,
No. 189—461-8, dated Bangalore, 21st January 1892.

In continuat ion of my letter No. 1372—461-8, dated 5th May 1891, I am directed to communicate the following remarks and instructions of the Government of India in regard to the return of minerals and gems produced in India.

2. After consulting several local Governments and Administrations, the Government of India have decided that the return of mineral statistics shall, in future, consist of two parts, *viz* ;—

I. A statement of actual statistics for those minerals which are worked in such a way that figures can be readily obtained from regular accounts kept by Government or private companies.

II. A statement giving general information about other minerals.

3. The forms in which these returns are to be rendered are appended. I am to request that Statement No. I may be adopted with effect from the year 1892. It should be prepared for the calendar year, and should be submitted annually on the 1st April following.

4. A draft of Statement No. II is forwarded for criticism and remarks. It should be returned with such amplifications and amendments relating to the State of Mysore as may suggest themselves. Any information or statistics available regarding quantity or value of production, number of mines, &c., should be inserted.

5. Both statements will be published annually, with such modifications as may be called for by the occurance of material changes in the mineral production of any Province. Such changes should be reported without fail from year to year, but it is not apprehended that any important alteration will ordinarily be required in Statement II. Information of a general character relating to the four minerals scheduled in Statement I, which cannot suitably be brought into the statistical columns, may be inserted in the column of remarks.

STATEMENT No. II.

Showing distribution of minerals for which reliable statistics are not available—*continued.*

	Miscellaneous Minerals.					
Alum.	Antimony ores.	Asbestos.	Copper ores.	Corundum.	Gypsum.	Lead ores.

STATEMENT No. II.

Showing distribution of minerals for which reliable statistics are not available.

Gold.	Gem Stones.						
	Amber.	Beryl.	Diamond.	Garnet.	Jade and Jadeite.	Quartz.	Ruby, Sapphire, and Spinel.
The localities in which gold is to be found in India are the following :— (1) *Madras.*—Travancore, Madura, Salem, Malabar, Wynaad, and Bellary. (2) *Mysore.* (3) *Hyderabad.* (4) *Bengal.*—Orissa, Midnapur, Bankura, and Champarun districts, Chutia Nagpur, Manbhoom, Singbhoom, Udiapur, and Darjeeling. (5) *Central Provinces.*—Chhattisgarh, Nagpur, Jubbulpore division, and Upper Godavari district. (6) *Central India.*—Ajmere-Marwara district. (7) *Bombay.*—Dharwar, Belgaum, and Kaladgi districts, and Kattiawar. (8) *Punjab.*—Bannu, Peshawar, Hazara, Rawal Pindi, Jhelum, Kangra, Umballa, and Gurgaon districts. (9) *North-Western Provinces.*—Garhwal and Moradabad districts. Record also exists of gold in Assam and Burma. The production is nowhere considerable except in Mysore and the Wynaad where mining operations have been started under European management. Speculative enterprises have recently been started in parts of Chutia Nagpur and Bengal. None of these, however, have gone further than the prospecting stage. The native method of obtaining gold is almost universally the washing of auriferous sands from the beds of rivers. There are certain remains of ancient mine workings in Mysore, and in the Raichur-Doab, Hyderabad: quartz also seems to have been crushed for gold in Singbhoom (Bengal) and the Jashpur State. These estimated production in 1890 was—	The only locality in India where amber is known, with certainty, to occur is the Hukunk valley, in Upper Burma, where it is found, in some quantity, associated with lignite.	Chief localities in the Coimbatore district and the Punjab Himalaya also scattered over Rajputana. No industry at present.	Diamonds are known to occur over four areas :— (1) The Kistna valley side of the Deccan. (2) The Madras Presidency, in the districts of Anantapur, Cuddapah, Karnool, and near Ellore. (3) Chutia Nagpur and the Central Provinces. (4) Bundelkhand. Diamonds are obtained to a small amount by working or mining in these areas; but the industry has declined and is unimportant, contractors often losing heavily and the labourers earning a precarious living. From (1), the outturn for the two years 1888 and 1889 is recorded as 93 carats valued at Rs. 198. Later operations have, however, increased this considerably. No statistics are obtainable from (2), but a remunerative supply is supposed to be yielded by the Ramalcottah and Banaganapully washings. Regarding (3), the Chutia Nagpur diamonds are untraceable, and are probably fabulous. The Central Provinces diamond locality is in the neighbourhood of Hirakhoond, but statistics of any production are unobtainable. A lease has been recently granted to a syndicate of capitalists to search for diamonds in or near the Mahanadi above the town of Sambalpur. In (4), the value of the diamonds still extracted from the Panna mines is estimated at £ 12,000 per annum.	Common in various parts of India. A few carbuncles are produced at Condapili in the Madras Presidency. Industry in Rajputana, Sarwar mines, Karkoria quarries; revenue of former, some 25 years ago, Rs. 50,000 per annum.	A stone, known in commerce as jade, is extensively worked in the Mogoung district of Upper Burma. Exports from Burma (1888-89) were 4,898 cwt.; value Rs. 6,54,040.	Includes rock-crystal, amethyst, carnelian, jasper, onyx, &c. Small industry at Trichinopoly in rock-crystal of different colours, Vellum stone. The most important industry in quartz stones, such as Carnelian, &c., is developed in the Bombay Presidency; as at Cambay, the stones being brought from Rajkot and Rajpipla. Broach is also another centre for this industry. Smaller centres of lapidary work are Jubbulpore and Banda. Agates, onyxes, &c., are found in the beds of the Narbada, Bhima, Godavari, and Kristna rivers.	The ruby mines of Upper Burma are scatterred over an area of some 25 or 30 square miles; Mogouk is the mining centre, while others are at Kyatpyen and Kathe. Similar gems are also found at Sagyin, 16 miles north of Mandalay. The gems are rubies, spinels, and some sapphires. Revenue, under the old native Government, reported at from £ 12,500 to £ 15,000 a year. In India itself, traces of rubies are reported from the Salem district.

		Quantity, Oz.	Value, Rs.
Madras	...	1,694	96,518
Mysore	...	1,06,921	57,73,738
Punjab	...	447	22,612
Kashmir	...	101	4,281
Hyderabad	...	57	216
Burma	...	32	1,800
Bengal	...	1	100

STATEMENT No. II.

Showing distribution of minerals for which reliable statistics are not available—*continued.*

MISCELLANEOUS MINERALS.

Alum.	Antimony ores.	Asbestos.	Copper ores.	Corundum.	Gypsum.	Lead ores.
Alum shales occur in several parts of India; but are more particularly worked and treated at Madh in Kachh, at Kalabagh and Kutki in the Punjab, and in Behar. In 1867, the yearly outturn of Kachh alum was estimated at 294 tons, but after that time, it fell off. About 1,200 maunds of alum are made annually at Kalabagh, and 10,000 maunds at Kutki.	Good lodes of stibnite occur at Shigri in Lahoul (North-Western Himalaya): alo in Tenasserim. Industry poor.	No industry: this mineral has been found in parts of the Madras Presidency; in Chutia Nagpur; in Afghanistan; in the Punjab; and in Garhwal. Only lately a very promising sample is reported from Western Malwa, Central India.	These ores are widely distributed. Old workings evidencing larg extraction are very common, but the industry has long been dormant and has only been revived to any important extent at Baraganda in Singbhoom and Dalbhoom, Bengal, where a company is working the ores. In 1888, 218 tons of refined copper were turned out. The strongest indications of copper ores in the Madras Presidency are in the northern part of the Nellore district; poorer shows occur in the Kurnool district. In Rajputana; ores are found in several of the independent States; and in the British district of Ajmere, mining was practised on a large scale, but is now almost extinct. Unsuccessful attempts hitherto have also been made to work the ores of Kumaun, Garhwal, the Western Duars, and in the Darjeeling district.	Or emery stone; very freely distributed among the crystalline rocks of Southern India; as in the Travencore State, the Mysore State, Hyderabad, and the districts of Coimbatore, Salem, Bellary, North Arcot, Kistna, and Godavari. An immense deposit of corundum exists near Pipra and Kadopani in South Rewa.	Not much utilized; occurs, for Madras, in the districts of Trichinopoly, Chingleput, Nellore. In Bombay, large deposits occur in Kachh and in the Kirthar range of Sindh: for Rajputana and Central India, a big seam occurs about 7 miles north-north-west of Nagor, in Jodhpur; and it is found also at Dakoria and Bhadana. For the Punjab, large deposits occur in the districts of Bannu and Kohat, and in the Salt Range. In Dehra Dun, and in the Kumaun and Garhwal districts of the North-Western Provinces, this mineral is worked to some extent.	Lead mining is at present practically in a dormant condition: extensive old workings occur at Buswapur in the Cuddapah district and at Guzalpali in the Kurnool district of Madras. Deposits of galena occur in the Bhagulpore district and have been more or less worked at various times: while others show at Dhadka in Manbhoom. In the Central Provinces, lead ores have been found in the Sumbalpur and Raipur districts. Galena occurs and has been mined in Ajmere, Alwar, and Udaipur. Lead mines and works were started many years ago near Subathu in the Simla district, and mines have for long been worked by natives in Sirmur.

No. 14711-8—Cir. 220, DATED 17TH MARCH 1892.

ORDER THEREON.—In forwarding for information and guidance copies of the foregoing letter and of its enclosures, the Deputy Commissioners are requested to adopt these forms with effect from the current calendar year 1892. Statement No. I should exhibit particulars of minerals for which accurate statistics are available, and Statement No. II should contain general information for which reliable figures are not available. The values should be based upon the average prices at the places of production as heretofore, the quantities produced being given in *Cwts.* for all minerals and quarry stones, in carats for gem stones, and in ounces for gold. These returns should be submitted so as to reach this office on or before 1st February every year, as already directed in this Office Proceedings No. 7133-40—Cir. 127, dated 15th September last.

2. A sample form of Statement No. II duly filled in is herewith forwarded, and it is requested that a similar return may be prepared and submitted for each District, all information available as to the quantity or value of production, number of mines, &c., being inserted therein.

Chief Secretary.

To—The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

End.—A.N.E.

(Original file)

1892.

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

REVENUE.

PROCEEDINGS.

Dated 17th March 1892.

No 14711-18.
CIB 220.

Forwarding copies of a letter from the 1st Assistant to the Resident and of its enclosures, relating to the statistics of minerals and gems, and requesting the Deputy Commissioners to adopt these forms with effect from the current calendar year 1892, and issuing further instructions on the subject.

Mysroe Govt. Central Press, Bangalore.—27-4-92—120.

No. 1782
461 8

FROM

THE FIRST ASSISTANT TO THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

To

The Dewan of Mysore.

Dated Bangalore, 30th May 1892

SIR,

In continuation of this office letters No. 189-461,8 dated the 21st. and 29th January 1892, respectively, forwarding revised forms for the return of mineral statistics, I am directed, under instructions from the Government of India, to state that the columns for Coal and Salt in Form No. 1 need not be filled in.

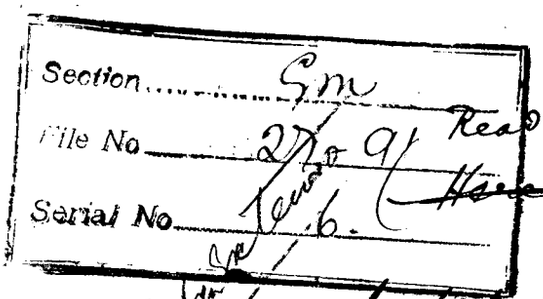
I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

First Assistant to the Resident.

(6)



Read the following (5)
~~Memorandum~~ Letter No 1782
461.8
dated 30th May 1892
from the 1st Asstt to the Resident
in Mysore, to the Dewan of Mysore,
~~Reg. the omission of certain colu~~
~~in the Return of Mineral Statistics~~.

No 739-46 D/14-7-92
R.752-92 18

Order thereon - ordered that
Copies of the foregoing be
forwarded to the Dy
Comrs of the Districts
for information and
guidance, in Continu-
-ation of Govt Proc
No 1411-18 dated 17th
Cir 220
March 1892.

Draft
WB

Prints
Chief Secy.

To Dy Comrs of Districts

(General Serial No. 30.)

189

From

The Chief Secretary
to the Dewan of Mysore.

To

Dated

Despatched

Received

Enclosures No.

General No.
No

References to be marked,

Serial No. 30.)

3902

1892.

R 1041

From

The 1st Asst to the Resident in Mysore.

To

The Chief Secretary to the Dewan of Mysore.

Section	
File No	27 C/1
Serial No	4

Dated 17 October 92

Despatched

Received

Enclosures No. 1

General No 13830

No 461. 88

Forwarding for information & guidance copy of Circular received from the Govt of India in connection with the preparation of the return of gems & minerals —

To the

Draft submitted

A.D.

27/10

References to be marked.

Rec'd 18/10

Mysore Govt. C. Press, Bangalore.—30-6-92—3000.

No. 3330 / 461.88 with Encl. 1.

(7)

FROM

THE FIRST ASSISTANT TO THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

To

The Dewan of Mysore.

Dated Bangalore, 17 October *189* 2.

SIR,

In continuation of my letter No.1782-461.8 dated the 30th May 1892, I am directed to forward for information and guidance a copy of a circular* received from the Government of India in connection with the preparation of the return of gems and minerals.

No.44-101 dated 21st September 1892 from the Revenue and Agricultural Department

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Narasimhachar

First Assistant to the Resident.

K.L.

Rev. Br. Dept. Circ.
Encl 17/10.

(8)

(7) 13330 / 461.88

Read the following letter ~~dated~~ the 17th October 1892 with

Section 9
File No 27-91
Serial No

enclosure from the 1st Assistant to the Resident in Mysore to ~~the Dewan of Mysore~~

(In Extenso)

No 6296-6303 / RD 52-92 Dy Order thereon

30-10-92.

~~Ordered that the~~ (the) ~~proposal be approved~~ Communicated to the Deputy Commissioners of Districts for information and guidance, in continuation of Govt Pro (15) No 739-46 dated the 14 July 1892 RD 52-92.

30/10/92
For Chief Secy.

To The Dy Commrs of Distts.

(8)

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, (Revenue),—dated 30th October 1892.

READ THE FOLLOWING:—

Letter No. 3330—461-88, dated the 17th October 1892, with enclosure, from the 1st Assistant to the Resident in Mysore.

In continuation of my letter No. 1782—461-8, dated the 30th May 1892, I am directed to forward for information and guidance a copy of a circular received from the Government of India in connection with the preparation of the return of gems and minerals.

Circular No. 44—101, dated 21st September 1892, from the Revenue and Agricultural Department.

"From the returns of minerals for the year 1891 it appears that the basis of the values assigned to iron and petroleum differs in the various provinces. I am therefore to request that in future returns the value of iron returned should be that of the crude ore at the mine, and the value of petroleum should be that of the crude or unrefined oil at the well. In cases where the values cannot be indicated on the above principles, the exact meaning of the figures given should be clearly explained."

No. 6296-6303—R. F. 52-92, DATED BANGALORE, 30TH OCTOBER 1892.

(6)

ORDER THEREON.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioners of Districts for information and guidance in continuation of Government Proceedings No. 739-46—R. F. 52-92, dated the 14th July 1892.

T. ANANDA ROW,
Chief Secretary.

To—The Deputy Commissioners of Districts. } with 16 spare copies for Bangalore + 3 spare copies each of the others.

Exd.—B.G.R.

Draft

1892.

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

REVENUE.

PROCEEDINGS.

Dated 30th October 1892.

No. 6296-6303,
R. F. 52-92.

Communicating for information and guidance a circular from the Government of India on the subject of the preparation of the return of gems and minerals.

Mysore Govt. Central Press, Bangalore.—11-11-92—120.

No. 4141/461.88 Sn. 3

FROM

THE FIRST ASSISTANT TO THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

To

The Dewan of Mysore.

Dated Bangalore, 21st December 1892.

SIR,

In continuation of my letter No.3330-461.88 dated the 17th October 1892, I am directed to forward, for information and guidance, a copy of a circular* received from the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department regarding the preparation of Statement No.II of the return of the production of minerals.

*No.88-111 dated 29th November 1892, with 2 spare copies.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Chas. W. Ravenshaw

First Assistant Resident.

Section No. 14

File No. 1

Serial No. 10

Read:—

Letter from the 1st Asst. to the Resident in Mysore, No. 4141 (9) dated 21st December 1892 with Enclosure. 461-88

(In extenso.)

No. 11489-96 D/ 31-12-92
R.T. 52-92 / 12-1-93 Order thereon.

Communicated to the Deputy Commissioners of Districts for information and guidance in continuation of Govt. Pro: No. 6296-6303 (8) R.T. 52-92 of the 30th October 1892.

Print. 31/12
Chief Secty.

BD

To Mr. Dy. Commrs. of Districts.

(General Serial No. 30.)

189

From

The Chief Secretary to the Dewan of Mysore.

To

Dated

Despatched

Received

Enclosures No.

General No.
No.

Draft for approval

Mark
23/12